REGISTERED No. 70—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,519.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE { FOR A YEAR .....Rs. 42 / FOR SIX MONTHS.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
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One Month „	„ 5

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding.....	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEE 1.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BAGDAD, 1,271 Tons, 180 H.P., Commander J. BELWOOD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 22nd March 1873, at 4 P.M.

	March 1873.		March 1873
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Tuticorin	30
„ Ratnagherry	23	„ Colombo	31
„ Vingorla	24	„ Galle	April 1
„ Carwar	24	„ Nagapatam	4
„ Mangalore	25	„ Pondicherry	5
„ Cannanore	26	„ Madras	7
„ Tellicherry	26	„ Coconada	9
„ Calicut	27	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Beypore	28	„ Bimlipatam	11
„ Cochin	28	„ Gopanlpore	11
„ Alleppy	28	„ False Point	12
		Arrive CALCUTTA	14

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers call at Goa regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. SAUNDERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th March 1873, at 2 P.M.

	March 1873.		April 1873.
Leave BOMBAY	28	Leave BUSHEH	16
„ Kurrachee	April 2	„ Fao	16
„ Guadur	2	„ Kuwet	16
„ Muscat	4	„ Bushire	18
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	23
„ Linga	8	„ Bunder Abbas	25
„ Bahrein	8	„ Muscat	27
„ Bushire	12	„ Guadur	29
„ Fao	12	„ Kurrachee	May 2
Arrive BUSHEH	13	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, commencing from the 27th September 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 610 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. HENDERSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st March 1873, at 2 o'clock.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE fine fast sailing Steamer PERIWAN, Commander T. S. GUILLAN, will LEAVE BOMBAY on MONDAY, the 17th March, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder, to undermentioned Ports :—

Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dwaka and Cutch Mandvee.

For Freight or Passage apply to MR. MERWANJEE RAJONJEE, at No. 25, Apollo Street, or the Agent at Fort, Bazaar Gate Street, No. 109.

COWASJEE JAMSETJEE, Agent.

Bombay, 26th February 1873.

"WILSON" LINE.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 17TH MARCH.

THE S.S. URBINO, 1,500 Tons, with limited accommodation for First-class Passengers only. URBINO and STEWARDESS carried.

Rates of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL.....Rs. 500.

To be followed by the YEDDO, HIDALGO, and other Steamers. For Passage apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th March 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	35	25	8
Port Said	36	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles(one shipment at Genoa)...	62	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st MARCH 1873.

ASIA, on TUESDAY, 1st APRIL 1873.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 6th November 1871.

P. and O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION OF SAILING DATES.

VIA THE CANAL.

The following or other FIRST CLASS SHIPS will SAIL on the undermentioned dates for SOUTHAMPTON, via the CANAL :—

PESHAWUR	3,782 Tons	600 H.P., on 17th March.
AUSTRALIA	3,848 „	600 „ „ on 31st „
KHEDIVE	3,742 „	500 „ „ on 14th April.
SIMLA	2,449 „	300 „ „ on 28th „
DECCAN	3,138 „	600 „ „ on 12th May.

FARE.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	„ 360

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row, 27th February 1873.

HOMEWARD PASSAGE AGENCY.

KING, KING & Co.,

6, CHURCH LANE, BOMBAY,

EAST INDIA ARMY AND CIVIL SERVICE AGENTS,

ENGAGE PASSAGES by the P. & O. Co.'s and Canal Steamers, without charge for Commission. Receive, Ship, and Insure BAGGAGE. Grant DRAFTS on their London Houses at current Bank rates. Furnish Sovereigns and CIRCULAR NOTES. Draw PAY to date of departure and settle FUND and OTHER ALLOWANCES.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & Co., 55 Cornhill, and 45 Pall Mall.

SOUTHAMPTON. LIVERPOOL.

KING, SEYMOUR & Co. KING, BAILLIE & Co.

CALCUTTA.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 17th March, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PESHAWUR, (3,782 tons, and 600 H.P.), Captain C. A. WHITE, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS.—For the CONVENIENCE of PASSENGERS by the PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY, RAILWAY TICKETS to PARIS and LONDON can now be obtained at the Company's Agencies at Suez, Brindisi and Venice.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 22nd February 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 25th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, (2,345 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. JOHNSON, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 22nd March.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's S.S. EMEU, 1,538 Tons, and 30 H.P., will leave for China on the 18th instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, Fort, 12th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ATALANTA (s.), from Liverpool, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents s.s. Atalanta.

Bombay, 6th March 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s.s. AMERICA, Commander BOOTH, from Glasgow, are hereby informed of her arrival, and requested to SEND BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Customs' Bunders. No Claim for deficiency of or damage to Cargo can be entertained after departure of the Vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Booth.

Bombay, 12th March 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Brougham, Piano, Hand Organ, Books, &c., at No. 18, Bellasis Road.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., sale commencing punctually at 10 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above address, the Furniture of a Gentleman leaving Bombay, comprising the following, viz., richly carved blackwood furniture, such as sofas, chairs, tables, four-post bedstead, chiffonier, wash-hand-stands, &c., piano, hand organ playing 30 tunes, musical boxes, pier glass, gas chandalier (3 lights), Brussels carpet, framed pictures, books, &c.

At 2 P.M., if not previously disposed of.

A showy English-built Brougham.

A pair of Ponies believed to be Pegu.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

MESSRS. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.'s ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE OF SUNDRY STOCK, AND OF A CONSIGNMENT OF WELL SELECTED SAMPLE GOODS.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE SHIPPERS.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

On TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at the premises of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER and Co., Hunsman Street, Fort, the following valuable and well selected assortment of goods, extra at one dispatch boxes with Hobb's patent locks and separate locks to compartments inside, portable distributors invaluable to invalids, Austrian bent wood folding chairs with arms, glass show cases, oval mirrors, cheval glasses, Enfield rifles, revolvers by Deane, and by Beasley with leather holsters, atmospheric churns for making butter from fresh milk, Aitken's charcoal filters wickered over, brass and iron bedsteads complete with cornices, Wyman and Dyson's well-known makers, Tapestry and Brussels carpeting, Japanned wash stands complete with jug and basin, Japanned toilet services, best black tin French coffee pots, cockroach traps, Yeatman's celebrated yeast powder, French perfume cases, statuettes of Prince Bismarck, mahogany dressing glasses with marble slab, walnut and black enamel furniture, music stools, glassware, telescopes, binoculars, copying presses, oil paintings, Bohemian vases, oleographs, chromo-lithographs, photographs, guns, revolvers, dispatch boxes, sewing machines, writing desks, carpet bags, portmanteaus, courier bags, powder flasks, shot belts, silver plated ware, cutlery, overland trunks, ice-making machines, stationery, cabinets, hanging lamps, Parian ornaments, jewellery, glass-show cases, gold picture frame moulding, patent bell tubes, phantom lifeboats, &c.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, AND FULL SIZED SELF-ACTING ORGANS.

These organs are of the best manufacture with full compass of tones, and in power equal to a large band, one has 12 barrels with selections from the finest operas, as well as choice, dance, and song music. The other has 6 barrels with similar assortment of music though more limited in quantity. These instruments are invaluable for dinner or evening entertainments, producing for both as an incessant flow of music with no outlay beyond the prime cost. The effects played on the barrels they are, and spare barrels of new music can be obtained from time to time at from £5 to £10 per barrel, comprising several tunes.

N.B.—Catalogues will be published, and the above will be on view three days before the day of sale.

DOGS! DOGS! DOGS!

14 Dogs, just imported from London, will be sold by the Undersigned, at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., precisely. In this set there are Bull Terriers, Scotch Terriers, Toy Terriers, and of other kinds—all first-rate bred dogs. Will be on view from 10 A.M. of the same day.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES, from the well known and celebrated Purveyors, Crosse and Blackwell, just landed ex Mofussilite.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, raspberry vinegar, essence of anchovies, assorted syrups, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine and malt vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioca, pearl barley, assorted tart fruit, 1 lb. tins assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Borden's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, dried sprats, fresh salmon, lobsters, stewed peels, green peas, blackwall shrimps, Chilver's potted meats, chocolate and cocoa, Epps's homœopathic cocoa, Lancastershire mushrooms, herring a la sardine, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, British cabinet Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley Cheese, Worcestershire sauce, Scotch oatmeal, isinglass, condensed milk, &c.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th March 1873.

A NEW HAT FOR HOT CLIMATES.

ELLWOOD'S.—Also their AIR CHAMBER HELMETS,—

J. ELLWOOD & SONS beg to direct public attention to their NEW HAT, which possesses the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD & SONS are also Sole Manufacturers of the INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS free from deleterious India Rubber. MANUFACTORY—(Wholesale only), 24, GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E. SAMPLE ROOMS—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C., LONDON.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. WAR DEPARTMENT. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., on competitive trials of this revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application to JOHN ADAMS, at the Factory and Depot, THE SOLE ADDRESS,

391, STRAND, LONDON, W. C.

Breech-loading Guns. Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances.

SHACKLETON & CO.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS.

PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON and EDAM CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first rate London Houses.

BRISTOW, EDMONDS & WILLIAMS,

(Late BRISTOW & EDMONDS,)

PERFUMERS, FANCY SOAP MAKERS, AND DRUGGISTS,

ALSO

GENERAL BRUSH MAKERS,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT,

5, BISHOPSGATE AVENUE, CITY, E.C., LONDON,

(Established nearly 100 Years,)

So well known for their

ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, ESSENCE OF JAMAICA, GINGER, and their JAMAICA and MARROW POMATUM. These preparations are unique and unrivalled.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEIDLITZ AND SODA POWDERS,

Specially for India, China, and the East.

CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

In bottles of various sizes.

COLD CREAM, BEAU'S GREASE and CIRCASSIAN CREAM, Roze, Jasmine and Macassar Oils, Lavender Water, and Eau de Cologne.

ESSENCES, BOUQUETS and NOSEGAYS for the Handker, chief in every variety, including Esq. Bouquet, Jockey Club, Millefleur and Ylang Ylang.

FRENCH ESSENCES AND POMADES.

Liberal terms to Merchants and large Shippers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB,

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15TH MARCH 1873.

First Representation of a New Play, entitled,

ADELINE,

To be followed by a Farce which for want of a better name has been called

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION OF 1873.

RESERVED SEATS Rs. 4.

Performance commencing at 8-30 P.M.

A GOOD BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Sjaelland.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

GENERAL AVERAGE per s.s. SJAELLAND.—Consignees of CARGO per s.s. SJAELLAND, arrived from Liverpool, are requested, before taking DELIVERY of their GOODS, to produce INVOICES, and to pay a deposit of one per cent. on the value. The Average Bond is being prepared, and will be circulated for signature immediately.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

NATURALISTS AND SPORTSMEN!

THE SUBSCRIBER desires to procure SPECIMENS of NATURAL HISTORY for his ZOOLOGICAL and GEOLOGICAL ESTABLISHMENT. All parties who have in their possession SKINS, SKELETONS, or SKULLS of ANIMALS of any class, or who are in a position to obtain these to sell at reasonable prices, are requested to address with very full particulars of kinds, size, price, &c.

PROF. HENRY A. WARD,
Rochester, N.Y.,
United States of America.

N.B.—Specimens of Monkeys, Lorie, Lion, Tiger, Hyenas, Jackal, Manis, Elephant (skulls or skeletons), Dugong, Gavial, Snakes, Turtles, &c., are particularly desired.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the ESTATE of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, an Insolvent Trader.

A FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of HALF PER CENT., will be PAID to CREDITORS on and after TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at our Office, Sassoon's Buildings, Fort, between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock P.M.

MICHAEL R. DEQUADROS,
DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 14th March 1873.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz. :—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	6	do.	do.	...4	„ „
Do.	12	do.	do.	...4½	„ „

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

FRED. T. ATKINS,
Officiating Manager.

Bombay, 10th March 1873.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE SPLENDID STUD OF RACE-HORSES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd March, at 4 o'clock P.M., will be sold by Public Auction, at the BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, the undernoted Horses, the property of Mr. ALLI ABDOOLLA, retiring from the Turf in consequence of business preventing him giving his attention to Racing :—

1. Ch. Aus. Horse SATELLITE.
2. Ch. Arab Horse TOKAY.
3. Ch. Arab Horse GLENCOE.
4. Bay Arab Maiden of the season.
5. Ch. Arab Maiden of the season.
6. Ch. Country-bred Filly, through-bred.
7. Ch. Arab Maiden of the season.

Also the following Horses, located at Bangalore, will be sold by Private Sale :—

8. Ch. Aus. Mare MOSELLE, *now in* 3-40.
9. Bay Arab Horse UHLAN. *Racing Calendar.*
10. Roan Aus. Gelding MULATTO.
11. Bay Aus. Mare MEG MERRILIES. *Maiden.*
12. Bay Aus. Mare COQUETTE. *Maiden.*
13. Bay Aus. Gelding CALCUTTA, *by Moonraker*, dam Lubra. *Maiden.*
14. Ch. Arab Horse SCOTTISH CHIEF, *a Maiden*, 4 years, 15 h. grand mover, if not successful on the Turf would make a splendid Charger.
15. Bay Arab Gelding CROSS BEE, 13h. 3½ in., great power and blood.
16. Bay Arab Horse, 14h., 1 in. } Maidens, blood all over, and
17. Bay Arab Gelding, 14h. } perfectly shaped.
18. Grey Arab Horse, 14h. 1 in. } First-class Maidens.
19. Bay Arab Horse, 14h. 2 in.
20. Black Country-bred LOCOMOTIVE.

The above Maidens having been located in Bangalore from 8 to 12 months, regularly exercised and thoroughly seasoned and acclimatised, are just the Horses for the ensuing Racing Season.

For particulars apply to Mr. ALLI ABDOOLA at the Byculla Commission Stables, or to Messrs. ROSS & Co., Bangalore.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

BURLINGTON HAIR DRESSING & SHAMPOOING SALOON IS NOW OPEN,

17, CHURCH GATE STREET,

NEXT TO MESSRS. CARR BROTHERS.

31st December 1872.

NUSSEY & PILLING'S WELL KNOWN SEWING MACHINES.

The Improved Little Stranger Hand Lock-Stitch (Shuttle) £4 4s.

The "Nussey and Pilling" New Family Silent Sewing Machine (Shuttle) £7 10s.

The Noiseless Tudor, for Tailoring and Manufacturing Purposes (Shuttle) £8 10s.

Wheeler and Wilson Machines.

Merchant Shippers supplied.

London Office : C. E. WILSON, 29, Falcon Square, London, E. C.
Manufactory : Park Works, Park Lane, Leeds, England.

LAFOND BROTHERS.

CONVEYANCES REPAIRED AND PAINTED. CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON COMMISSION SALE. REDUCTION IN CHARGES IN CONSEQUENCE OF A LONG REDUCTION. HORSES TREATED AND SHOD BY A PRACTICAL EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL. TERMS MODERATE. ON HIRE.

Apply to LAFOND BROS., Proprietors, Livery and Commission stables, Colaba, and Branch at Ash Lane, Fort, next to the Currency Office.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,

No. 10, RAMPART ROW,

(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-13.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

ALSO,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

MONDAY, MARCH 17TH.

ANOTHER TREAT FOR THE ABOVE DATE.

FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY OF THE CHARMING PRINCESS' COMEDIETTA, ENTITLED,

A CUP OF TEA,

AND THE SCREAMING ROMANTIC DRAMA, IN 2 ACTS, ENTITLED,

ROBERT MACAIRE,

OF THE

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DEBTS RECOVERED in BOMBAY, INDIA, and ENGLAND, by LAW or OTHERWISE.

NO COMMISSION nor FEE CHARGED if the DEBTS be not recovered, otherwise 5 per cent. Commission and the actual out of pocket expenses.—Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Trades' Protection Society.

17, Meadow Street, near Bank of Bombay Old Buildings.

PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOLS, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,

(Under the direction of the Diocesan Board of Education and a Local Committee.)

The above will RE-OPEN on March 15th, under Mr. W. O'Brien (late La Martiniere College, Lucknow). Girls' Department separate from the Boys, and superintended by the Wife of the Head Master. Applications for Boarders to be made to the HEAD MASTER.

TOOLSEE VALLEY GRASS.—FOR SALE (CASH) 400 thousand bundles of TOOLSEE GRASS, in first class condition. Each bundle weighs 2 lbs. English, equal to 3 Bombay Seers.

This Grass is stated by the *Indian Statesman* to be the finest supplied to the Bombay Market.

Sealed Tenders for same are invited on or before the 20th by the Undersigned, at their Office in Bombay, where any further particulars can be supplied.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th March 1873.

NOTICE to MILITARY OFFICERS in INDIA proceeding or forwarding packages to PORTSMOUTH in H. M. INDIAN TROOP-SHIPS. On the arrival of the above Ships at Portsmouth, CURTISS & SONS, Railway and Shipping Agents, Broad Street, Portsmouth, are in attendance to receive Packages requiring to be cleared through Customs, Warehoused or Forwarded to any part of the World. Officers in India sending packages to their friends at Home should direct them, Care of CURTISS and SONS, Portsmouth.

Terms strictly reasonable.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the HOLEE HOLIDAYS, from THURSDAY, 13th, to SATURDAY, 15th instant, both days inclusive :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
FRED. T. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
HERBERT COPE, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st March 1873.

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD, LIMITED, (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BANK of AHMEDABAD, LIMITED, (in Liquidation) will be held at the Becherdass Spinning and Weaving Mill, near Raikhal Gate, at 12 o'clock noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th April 1873, for the following purposes :—

1. To hear the Liquidators' Report and receive his Account showing the manner in which the business of the winding up of the Company has been conducted and the Assets thereof disposed off.
2. And if approved, to adopt the same and pass a Resolution dissolving the said Company.
3. To determine where the unpaid Dividend and the Bank's Records are to be deposited, and to do such other business as may be deemed advisable for the purpose aforesaid.

CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE,
Ahmedabad, 4th March 1873. Liquidator.

NOTICE—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port has received intimation from the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery, that from MONDAY, the 17th instant, there will be MORTAR PRACTICE daily in the afternoon, with Shot, Shell, and Shrapnell, from the BATTERIES at COLABA POINT, OYSTER ROCK, and MIDDLE GROUND.

During the Practice the line of fire will be in a south-easterly direction, between Carnjah and Thull, from the Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, and Colaba Batteries.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commanders of the Mercantile Fleet in Port, Owners, and Nacodahs of Native Craft, and to all others whom it may concern, that it will be dangerous to cross or anchor near the line of fire, from the above date, till the termination of the practice.

W. L. SEARLE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS.—There will be offered for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Godowns, Alleppy, on TUESDAY, the 22nd April 1873, at 2 o'clock P.M., about 170 candies more or less of TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS in husk the crop of the present season. At the same time and place a quantity of BEES WAX, IVORY, and DAMMER will also be SOLD.

2. The Cardamoms will be put up in lots of 40 candies each, or less, at the request of intending purchasers.

3. Payment to be made in British Rupees or in Chuckrums at the rate of 28½ Chuckrums to the Rupee.

5. The whole of the Cardamoms purchased should be cleared away in thirty days after date of sale, in default of which the purchasers will forfeit the amount of their deposit and be responsible for all such loss as may be incurred on resail without being entitled to any advantage accruing therefrom.

6. The Cardamoms will be taken alongside of the ship or vessel free of all expense to the purchaser, but will be at their risk after being weighed over to them at the Commercial Godowns.

The Government of His Highness the Maharajah reserves to itself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning a reason.

HUGH CRAWFORD,
Commercial Agent to the Travancore Government.
Commercial Office, 18th February 1873.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY the 20th instant, for the CONVEYANCE HENCE to the ANDAMANS of about TWENTY-THREE NATIVE CONVICTS, more or less, with proportionate number of Native Warders, and Military Guard, and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

2. Fifty days' Provisions, Water, Firewood, with such Cooking Utensils, Drinking Pots, Plates and other articles as may be necessary for their use and comfort during the voyage, as well as a sufficient number of Cooks for cooking the food of the Convicts and Guard, also Topasses or Sweepers to maintain cleanliness on board for the whole of the above party, and Tindals for Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel ; the Provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of and to rejection by the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

3. Medicines and Medical Comforts will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

4. Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the Voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same, at the rate at which they were purchased, will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a list of articles made over to them.

5. For any inferior issue of Provisions during the Voyage, the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transports shall pay to Government double the price of the articles (as passed by the Survey Committee) which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

6. The words "Tender for Convicts," should be superscribed on the Covers of Tenders."

7. The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessel will be ready for final survey.

8. The Owners, Agents, or Masters of Vessels tendering, will have to convey, free of charge, such Government Stores as may be sent with the Convicts for their use at the Andamans, which will consist of spare suits of Clothing, Drinking and Cooking Pots only, which should be made over with the Convicts at the Port of Debarkation, obtaining receipts for the same.

9. The expence attending Stamp Fees affixed to Charterparties as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value of each.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 pct.	Agra Bank	83
22,000	1,000	all	9 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 pct.	Do of Bombay New	723‡
10,000	200	100	5 pct.	Do 2nd Ext. Issue	225
6,300	1,000	all	5 pct.	Do of Madras	1,170
10,000	250	all	8 pct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	2511	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	159
27,000	250	125	3 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	109
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	450

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21‡3‡0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10‡1‡0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	42‡0‡0	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19‡5‡1	do.	Do. New Shares	215

LAND COMPANIES.

6,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,460
9,000	100	all	Nil.	Prove Land & Pier Co. Ld.	115
750	2,000	2,000	81p.c.	Mazagon Land	880
9,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	455

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 pc.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	760
100	5 c	all	10 p.c.	Albert king Co	550
200	3,500	350	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	225
150	12,000	11,000	100 pc.	Apollo Press Co	6,300
200	2,000	all	200 p.	Bombay Press Co	1,265
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	475
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	840
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	1,150
500	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co	5,700
300	2,000	all	250p.c.	East India Press Co	2,800 nl.
160	2,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	7,000
500	2,000	1,800	75 pc.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	720
300	1,000	all	200 pc.	Fremel Press Co	725
2	6,000	6,000	225 pc.	Hydr aulic Press Co	2,200
250	5,000	1,467	75 pc.	Imperial Press Co	850
200	400	350	42‡ pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 pc.	Prince of Wales Press	2,200
200	1,000	250	...	Rassoom's Press Co	210
400	850	750	135 pc.	Scinde Press Co	465
180	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,140
225	2,700	1,000	250	Victoria Press, Madras	1,140
150	850	all	8 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000

Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	2,000	1,700	150p.c.	Albert Mills Co	1,750
800	1,250	all	50p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,180
800	2,500	all	100*	Alliance Spinning	2,480
100	3,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	all	20*	Bombay United	920
600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	220
2,500	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,240
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,020
2,500	1,000	all	140p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	40 p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,000
800	2,500	all	100p.c.	Oriental	2,825
600	2,500	2,400	216p.c.	Royal	2,025
60	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,125

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	105p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,330
60,000	50	all	4‡p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	150
2,150	200	100	7 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	102
4,000	50	all	1‡ ps.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co.	25
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	455
2,000	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19‡	...	Bank of China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70‡	May '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10‡d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/32 to 11/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 3/32d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11‡d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11‡d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 17/32d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/32d.
Calcutta	At sight	100‡
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99‡
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99‡
China	60 Do. do.	225

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	110‡
Four & half per cent	104‡ to 104‡
Four per cent	102‡ to 102‡
Four & all per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103‡
15 years' Debenture Loans	109‡
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871-92	
New French Loan (fully paid-up) of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-2-6 to 10-2
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-France Pieces	221‡
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 8th March 1873.

	Open 1,266‡ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,58 881	6	7
Merchandize	4,62,535	9	9
Electric Telegraph	981	14	6
Municipal Trains, &c	600	0	0
Total Rs.	6,22,998	14	10
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266‡ miles. Total Rs	5,02,722	8	4
Increase Rs.	1,20,276	6	6

CALCUTTA.—10TH MARCH.

The following transactions were reported :—

—In Government Papers :—

4 per cents. at Rs. 102 to 102-2, and small sums at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872, at Rs. 103-14 to 104.

—In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 110.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH MARCH.

London	Cotton	No ships.
	Cases	
	Seeds	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 6d. p. t. nominal.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 15s. 0d. nominal.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
Havre	Cotton	£2 17s. 6d.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
Venice		£3 5s.
Trieste		£3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre		£3 5s. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 15s. 0d. to £2 16s.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 22 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Ravensworth Castle (s)	Sergent	Cardiff, Feb. 2.
14	Siseland (s)	Holm	Liverpool, Jan. 28.
	Thunderbolt	Goddesworthy	Liverpool, Oct 22
	Poseidon	Miller	Newcastle, Oct. 7.
	Kosreis Zondrio	Nascola	Cochin, Feb. 22.
	Kingdom O' Fife	Irvine	London, Nov. 7.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Euphrates (s)	Melville	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Sea Gull (s)	Ridge	Calcutta.
	Phrenologist	Begnon	Liverpool.

The ship Malabar, Douglas, to Colombo, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 14th March, 12-5 P.M.—H. M. S. Juno sailed for Suez yesterday.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26 G. N. Nacoda, from Calcutta.
27 Aretusa, ss, Inchiostri, from Trieste.
27 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, from Suez.
28 Narenta, ss, Sutton, from Cardiff.
28 Bywell Castle, ss, Sutterly, from Newcastle.
28 Patna, Patterson, from Jedda.
Mar. 1 Riga, ss, Drysdell, from Cardiff.
1 Tamavo, ss, Guircovich, from Bombay.
1 Tigre, ss, Lecontre, from Marseilles.
1 Fathoof Illah, barque, Nacoda, from Singapore.
2 Viceroy, ss, Taylor, from London.—Passed to Calcutta.
2 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Hibbert, from Jeddah.
2 Blackheath, ss, Murrell, from Cardiff.
2 Neera, ss, Coburn, from Jeddah.
3 Gresham, ss, Bulkley, from Suez.—Passed to Bombay.
3 Hamodin, ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
4 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, from Bombay.
4 Phase, ss, Walker, from Yokohama.
4 Golconda, ss, Coleman, from Calcutta.
4 Hector, ss, Bushby, from Liverpool.—Passed to China.
4 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Bombay.
4 Kwang-tung, BM, ss, Elton, from Muccalla.
5 Oxfordshire, ss, Jones, from London.—Passed to Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 26 M. Maxham, ss, Schwabe, for Rangoon.
27 Tiice, ss, Thompson, to Beypore.
27 Alice Otto, ss, R. Gibb, from Leith, bound to Bombay.
27 Askega-Tun Begaon, ss, Brown, to Rangoon.
27 Hydaspes, ss, Rogers, to Bombay.
28 Dunedin, ship, McLaren, to Rangoon.
28 Aretusa, ss, Inchiostri, to Bombay.
28 Punjaub, ss, Hamard, to Zanzibar.
Mar. 1 Patna, ss, Patterson, to Muscat.
1 Tumavo, ss, Guircovich, to Liverpool.
1 Riga, ss, Drysdell, to Galle.
3 Tigre, ss, Lecontre, to China.
3 Blackheath, ss, Murrell, Rangoon.
2 Neera, ss, Coburn, to Bombay.
3 Danube, ss, Fleureau, to Mauritius.
4 Sir Bartle Frere, ss, Hibbert, to Bombay.
4 Orissa, ss, Fentiman, to Suez.
4 Golconda, ss, Coleman, to Suez.
5 Wheatlandside, ss, Sutherland, to Australia.
5 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Feb. 16 Dudley, brig, Nacoda, from Muccalla.
24 Bartolomeo Danovaro, s, Trambuco, from Liverpool.
26 C. N. ship, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
28 Narenta, ss, Sullor, from Calcutta.
21 Bywell Castle, ss, Sutherley, from Newcastle.
Mar. 1 Fathoof Rhah, barque Nacoda, from Calcutta.
3 Hamodin, s, Nacoda, Calcutta.
4 Phase, ss, Walker, from Yokohama.
4 Kwangtung, BM, ss, Elton, from Muccalla.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST *via* THE SUEZ CANAL.

Names.	Tons.	Destination.	To Sail.
Saltwell	2876	Bombay	Feb. 22
Bengal	1815	Calcutta	Feb. 22
Hindoo	3300	Calcutta	Feb. 26
Drummond Castle	1200	Singapore	Feb. 27
Calcutta	—	Calcutta	Feb. 27
Nelunko	—	Penang	Mar. 1
City of Cambridge	2330	Calcutta	Mar. 1
Asia	1579	Rangoon	Mar. 1
Xantho	1800	Bombay	Mar. 5
Tchihatcheff	1545	Penang	Mar. 5
Macgregor	1325	Penang	Mar. 5
Yorkshire	2273	Calcutta	Mar. 8
Vibilia	1947	Calcutta	M-r. 10
Dhoolia	—	Colombo	Mar. 12
Harrington	1150	Batavia	Mar. 13
Strathclyde	1951	Bombay	Mar. 20
Lord Elphinstone	—	Penang	Mar. 31

DAILY EXPORTS.—14TH MARCH.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lady Allan, 300 bags galls, Premjee Runchordass.
Royal Alexandra, 200 cwts. bones, C. H. Taylor.
Mathew Cay (s), 2 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
Alice Otto (s), 155 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hydaspes (s), 101 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Peshawur (s), 39 pieces E. teeth and 11 pieces M. teeth, Shuriff Durvesh.

FOR TRIESTE.

Aretusa (s), 54 packages coffee, A. C. Gampert.
Aristocrat (s), 19 bales hides, W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hydaspes (s), 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Hydaspes (s), 13 bundles sandal wood and 25 bundles Singapore leaves, Behrend Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Emeu (s), 65 packages olibanum, Soomabhoy Lalljee; 150 packages olibanum, Gawabhoy Samjee; 10 packages vermilion and 7 cases rosewater, Ebram Fuckeer Mahomed; 33 bundles fishmaws and 55 bundles sharkfins, Curimbhoy Ebram; 5 cases chundroes, Abadin Budroodin & Co.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th March, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 14th March, 12-11 P.M.; via Turkey, 13th March, 12-20 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 14th March, 10 A.M. via; Turkey, 13th March, 5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 12.

Holloway, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Ranken, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on retirement, from Moorradabad.
Howell, 1st Punjab Infantry, from leave, from England.
Dwiss, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on leave, from Deolalee.
Richards, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Anderson, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Gray, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, from leave, from England.
Madden, Captain, 8th The King's, from leave, from England.
Boulton, Asst. Surgean, Bengal Royal Artillery, from leave, from England.
Aitken, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Grossley, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Norton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Parish, Rev., Bengal Chaplan, from furlough, from England.
Pirie, Colonel, 10th Regiment N. I. I., on leave, from Mhow.
Greenfield, Captain, Adjutant, Deolee, on leave, from Deolee.
Bauerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Rifles, on duty, from Baroda.
Delpratt, Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on furlough, from Hazareebaugh.
Grady, Staff Surgeon, Bengal Medical, on duty, from Deolalee.

MARCH 14.

Anderson, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mhow.
Drummond, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 14.

Hogg, Captain, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Orr, Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to rejoin, to Deesa.
Holloway, Captain, 33th Madras Regiment N I, to join, to Kamptee
Willoughby, Captain, 3rd Light Cavalry, to join, to Neemuch.
Ravenscroft, Sub-Lieutenant, 108th Regiment, to join, to Deesa.
Aitken, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Lucknow.
Bauerman, Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Rifles, on duty, to Poorundhur.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 11.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr C A Galton, Acting Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department, preparatory leave not exceeding fifteen days.

Captain C J Smith, R E, Acting Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, preparatory leave for one month.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Frederick Edward Gibson, to be Asst to the Collr and Mag of the Kistna District, and to act as Head Asst in that District during the employment of Mr Glenny on other duty, or until further orders, vice Mr C J Knox, whose appointment is cancelled at his own request.

Mr A M Jones, Tehsildar of Pulney, to act as Depy Collr and Mag for general duties in the Salem District during the absence of Mr. Pritchard on leave, or until further orders.

Surgeon Henry John Beach, to act as Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Berhampore, until furthers orders.

Capt F Montgomerie, R E Ex Engr, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Under-Secretary to Government in the P W Dept, during the absence on medical certificate of Major A De C Scott, R E, or until further orders. To join on relief by Maj R F Oakes, R E.

Mr James Thomson, Asst to the Collr and Mag of South Arcot, is appointed to be a Mag of the second class, and to exercise the power conferred on Mags. of that class by Notification of 21st Dec 1872.

W H Comyn, C S, Head Asst to the Collr and Mag, Trichinopoly, is granted 3 months leave, s c.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj Genl H. Pritchard of S. C, on furlough on medical certificate, for eighteen months.

Lt F. J. Romilly, of the R. E, having been ordered to do duty in this Presidency, is admitted on the Madras establishment from the 1st Feb 1873, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Capt C. J. Smith Royal, (Madras) Engs, Depy Consulting Engineer for Railways, on furlough on private affairs for one year.

The Right Hon the Govr is pleased to make the following appointment on His Lordship's Personal Staff :—

Capt Hurlock Galloway Pritchard Mad S C, to officiate as as Military Secretary without prejudice to his position in the Military Account Department.

The services of Surg H J Beach are placed at the disposal of the Public Department.

Cor-Maj J G Gibbs, in medical charge 30th Regt N I, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia, on furlough on medical certificate, for 18 months.

Maj-Genl C Mackenzie, C B, of the S C, is permitted to reside and draw pay in Europe.

Under instructions from the Right Hon the Secretary of State for India, Colonel E A B Travers, of the S C, is directed to proceed to Europe immediately on duty, and to report himself at the Horse Guards on arrival.

The following extract from a Military Despatch from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, is published :—

Despatch No. 4, dated 12th February 1873.

1. The under-mentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz :—

Lt.-Col. R. C. Babinton, Lt.-Col. C. G. H. Coote, Maj. T. Warfield, Maj. G. M. K. Bourne, Maj. G. M. Payne, Maj. C. C. Minchin, Capt. E. G. V. Holloway, Capt. P. Burgess, Capt. A. G. Hutchins, Capt R. E. Cox, and Surg. J. J. Hefferman.

2. The under-mentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Lt.-Col. J. R. G. Magrath, 6 months; Maj. F. L. Playfair, 8 months; Maj. F. A. Gordon, 4 months; Capt. F. H. Vandersee, 3 months; Capt. G. S. Keith, 3 months; Capt. and Bt. Lt-Col R. Caulfield, 6 months; Lieut. S. T. Wilkinson, 6 months, Asst. and Surg. A. McArthur, 6 months.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Mar. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	„ 21	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 28	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	„ 25	4 30 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	April 5	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c	Mar. 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	„ 17	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR.

The following table of the steam packet service between Aden and Zanzibar, and *vice versa*, is published for general information. The service will be a monthly one in connection with mail steamers from England :—

Leave Bombay.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Zanzibar.
March 17.	March 25.	March 28.	April 9.
April 14.	April 22.	April 25.	May 7.
May 12.	May 20.	May 23.	June 4.
Leave Zanzibar.	Arrive Aden.	Leave Aden.	Arrive Bombay.
April 12.	April 21.	April 24.	May 2.
May 10.	May 19.	May 22.	May 30.
June 7.	June 16.	June 19.	June 27.

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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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OPEN on WEDNESDAY from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. to PURDA LADIES only; after that hour to Ladies or Families only. Admission—ONE RUPEE.

G. W. TERRY,
Member of Committee and Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HUGHES—February 16th, at Darnagore Villa, Sydenham, the wife of Captain H. R. Hughes, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

COWASJEE—March 4th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Furdonjee, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FINLAY—March 5th, at Ferozepore, the wife Major H M Finlay, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

RICE—March 4th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lewis Rice, Esq., Officiating Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg, of a son.

TODD—March 8th, at Landour, the wife of Mr R Todd, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FELLOWES—LeMESURIER—March 8th, at Meerut, Halford Fellowes, Esq, Major, Staff Corps, to Mabel, youngest daughter of the Rev Henry LeMesurier, Bedford.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1873.

MR. SHAW's letter to the *Manchester Guardian* pointing out to the manufacturers what an excellent field there is in Central Asia for an expansion of trade, and urging them to take steps to secure that trade for themselves before the Russians had the opportunity of forestalling them and practically shutting them out of the market by differential duties, has, we are glad to see, borne fruit. The Bradford Chamber of Commerce took up the matter, and sent a memorial to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, calling his attention principally to the excellence of the wool and silk produced in Eastern Turkestan, and to the fact that as the climate of that country rendered a great variety of clothing necessary, mutual interchange of commodities might with advantage be made between England and the kingdom of the Atalik Ghazee. The memorialists therefore requested the Government to take immediate steps towards concluding an arrangement with the Atalik Ghazee so as to secure to English commerce "all the advantages and the treatment which he may now or hereafter grant to "the most favoured nation." This letter was forwarded by the Foreign Office to the India Office, and now we learn from Calcutta that the matter has been taken up by the Government of India. The telegram says that the Yarkand Envoy has proposed a commercial treaty; but whether the initiative was taken by him or the action on the part of our Government was induced by despatches from the India Office, no more favourable occasion could have been had, for we believe the Atalik Ghazee, being anxious for a friendly alliance with us as a kind of protection from Russian aggression, will do all he can to induce commercial relations between his people and the English. The telegram further informs us that the preliminaries of a commercial treaty have been discussed by the Yarkand Envoy and the Government, and that the matter will be fully considered during the Envoy's absence at Constantinople. On his return to India, a British Mission will accompany him to Yarkand, with full powers to negotiate and conclude the treaty with the Atalik Ghazee. Arrangements will probably be made for the appointment of a permanent British Agent at Yarkand, and of a Yarkand Agent with the Government of India.

WITH the gathering in of the wheat crops the agricultural season in this country has closed, and we may now proceed to consider the situation. We may say broadly that the harvest has been one of abundance; the crops have been bountiful, and the food-supply for both man and beast for another year is secure. There is reason therefore for rejoicing throughout the length and breadth of the land. It must be remembered however that our remarks are applicable only in a general way. It is true that we have had not only an average good season, but more than an average good season. The seasonal influences over so great an extent of country as India can scarcely be expected to be exactly alike everywhere, and we are not surprised to learn that in some provinces, or a part of them, the harvest has not been good. But these partial failures do not vitiate the general conclusion that the season has been one of plenty. It has seldom or never happened that bad seasons have been general all over the country; on the contrary, when the rains have failed in one large district they have been copious in others, and in this way the dangers of famine have been by nature provided against. It is true that while plenty has abounded in some provinces during some seasons, scarcity has prevailed in others, and even famine has occurred when the granaries of the country were not exhausted. This peculiar feature in the food-supply of India has repeatedly attracted attention, and it is still a vital question with Government and one which gives no little anxiety, to know how to divert the excessive produce of some provinces to others in which the crops have failed. The extension of lines of railway and of roads has always been considered with reference to their usefulness in transferring grain from place to place in order that famine might be averted. It has been left to the dealers to take care of their own interests by moving their stocks from place to place in search of a better market. Very much has not yet been done in this way, not because the native dealers are not alive to their own concerns, but chiefly because of the difficulties that stand in the way of transport—the transfer of the ordinary food of the people does not pay. All that has been done probably to accelerate the movement of Indian produce from one place to another as well as to cheapen the cost of transit, has been done by the dealers in export produce. The merchants, and chiefly the European merchants, of our sea-port towns, have been the chief instruments in getting Government to make roads and railways where they were wanted for commerce; but we regret to say that the same diligence has not been observed about providing roads and railways for the purpose of inter-provincial traffic, and at the present day if a very bad season occurred in almost any large district of the country, the danger of famine would be almost as great as it was before the British Government became the rulers of the land. Only recently we have seen a hot discussion going on about a projected railway, the outlay for which was advocated chiefly if not solely on the grounds that it would be useful for carrying cotton, while at the same time a district more extensive and more populous was actually shut out from intercourse with the surrounding districts by almost impassable mountains and unbridged rivers. It seems to be forgotten that it is the first duty of Government to bestow its care upon the food-supply of the country; public health and the land revenue are completely dependent upon it. Take away the salt and opium duties, and what remains of the revenue of the country except the land revenue? We mention this without any reference to our fiscal system, but merely because of its bearing on our existing financial condition.

Another question in connection with the harvest of the country is the division of the rainy season into two unequal halves—the heavy and the light. Sometimes there is a copious heavy season and a failure of the light season, and *vice versa*. In either case when the crops are in the ground, a failure of the expected rain-supply, and a failure in reference to time, is equally disastrous. We have some bad news from Bundlecund, where the wheat crops appear to have suffered from the absence of the usual rain of the cold season, and this is a good example of a very slight deficiency of rain leading to very severe losses. But the failure of crops caused by a deficiency of rain when the crops are well grown and only waiting a little more moisture, is a more than usually great misfortune. The unexpected nature of such an event, and the unpreparedness of the local market to meet it, of necessity produces great distress, and this distress is increased in intensity according to the extent of the district so afflicted and its means of inter-provincial communication.

India has been blessed with a grand harvest in 1872-73. This is a cause of congratulation so far as the food-supply of 1873-74 is concerned. Bountiful crops cheapen the supply and the poor may rejoice in the happy prospect. But an abundant harvest is not always the best even for the producer, for prices are doubtless influenced by the crops but not in exact proportion to the abundance of such crops, unless there should be a very active demand from without. So far as the grain crops of India are concerned, the demand from without falls chiefly upon rice and wheat. The wheat crop of the present season seems to be both very abundant and unusually good in quality, and as there will probably be a more than usual demand for it, we have the pleasure to notice one particular sample that has been submitted to us, which, for fulness of the grain, dryness, and general excellence of quality, will bear comparison with any wheat that we have seen grown in this country.

According to the authorities which we have been able to consult, an average good European sample of wheat weighs from 58 to 60 pounds per bushel measure, and the standard weight may be taken at 60 pounds to the bushel, but 63 pounds to the bushel is of maximum good quality. Wheat is nominally bought by measure in England but really by weight. The heavier wheat contains a less proportion of bran and generally yields a finer quality of flour. What is true of European wheats in these respects is equally true of Indian wheats. The sample of wheat from the Nerbudda valley to which we have already alluded is probably the finest in India; we are assured however that it is not a fancy sample, but that it is procurable in the market in large quantities, and the dealers expect that it will be chiefly taken up for export. The sample before us shows a weight of 66½ pounds to the bushel measure in the uncleaned state, and, when cleaned, the weight would be as high as 65 pounds per bushel, or about 10 per cent. higher than the average weight of European wheat. We have not been able to ascertain the quality of the manure that has been used in forcing this wheat, but that it has been well treated by the grower the sample is the proof. To those who have seen the ordinary Indian wheat fields prepared, and examined the grain after it has been removed from the ear and dried, the conviction has probably occurred that wheat will grow almost anywhere and with very little care. And it is fortunate that it is so. Bountiful nature in this country very often supplies what the cultivator either cannot or will not supply. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in the growth of Indian wheat. With but little labour and less skill, a grain is produced in India which is richer in nitrogen than similar grain in Europe, while in the growing of the latter careful and skilful husbandry has been employed. But when the ordinary rule of sloth and indifference is departed from and the cultivator uses a little skill and spends a little money on his crop, the result is of the happiest kind. Our sample is quite confirmatory of this. We have not submitted this sample to chemical analysis, nor do we think it necessary to do so at present, since the investigations of Mr. Harris have made us familiar with the chemical and miscroscopic qualities of several samples of Indian wheat; but judged by its freshness, fulness, and weight, and especially by the cotton, the sample before us compares most favourably with the standard and even maximum good qualities of similar grain of European growth. We shall be glad to see samples of well prepared flour from the specimen about which we are writing: if the prepared flour corresponds in excellence with the quality of the wheat, then the market value of this grain will be at least 20 per cent. in excess of that of ordinary Indian wheat.

We are anxious to fix the attention of our merchants upon exportable produce of this kind, and we believe that really good specimens of grain can be obtained in bulk, but they must be sought for, and with an intelligent eye. There can be no manner of doubt that if the ryot is encouraged to produce wheat of a better quality than now usually obtains in the Indian markets, he will produce it—not in a single season it is true, but in four or five seasons. It may be a

an expert, proves to have been written throughout by Mr. Tribe. This cheque has been bought up by the officers of the Lancers for the sake of the regiment's honour and credit. This individual's solicitors now write in the *Daily News* that their client was goaded on to this criminal madness by the persistent ill-treatment he received from his brother officers; but this will hardly hold water, for Sub-Lieutenant Tribe's first act on donning Her Majesty's uniform was to obtain leave of absence under false pretences; he obtained leave to finish his studies at the University College and never went near that institution. From bad to worse, and now I have done with him.

The papers teem with letters on the subject of Mounted Riflemen, and the subject is meeting with serious attention. Col. Sir Henry Havelock has written an interesting letter advocating this very effective arm, and detailing his experiences during the Indian Mutinies and on the late Continental War. General Sheridan's divisions of Cavalry armed with Spencer carbines under the command of dashing leaders like Merritt and Easter, of which class of officers I could mention a score now serving in India, did wonders during the American war. At the battle of Winchester as dismounted men they lined a stone wall and seriously annoyed the flanks of the enemy, and as cavalry they charged down on Artillery at Cedar Creek in the Shenandoah Valley and captured it.

Still the purchase grievance excites attention, and the Government will be yet forced to deal with it. Here is an average case which is quoted as a sample. Before the abolition of purchase was mooted, the Major of a regiment wishing to retire asked one of the senior Captains to purchase the step. The Captain had not the money, but he decided to borrow £1,000, as the two Colonels and the senior Major were likely to leave the regiment in the course of a couple of years, which would give him the command without purchase. He borrowed and purchased the step. Both Colonels had gone, but before going purchase had been abolished; only one step under the new system has gone in the regiment, and if this Major waits till he becomes Lieutenant-Colonel, instead of receiving the price of that commission—i.e. £7,000—he will have to content himself with £4,475, or £2200 less than the sum paid to the Major whose step he acquired by purchase. In this instance he does not get the steps which he had reasonable hopes of getting when he invested money, borrowed no doubt at a high rate of interest, and his future and delayed promotion will not have the value it had when, on the faith of an existing and recognized state of things, he purchased.

I regret to have to record the death of an officer, well known in Bombay and Poona, Lieutenant-General Hale (Colonel of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers), who for many years was Deputy Adjutant General of the Bombay Army, and commanded the Poona division. He had reached his 70th year, and had served over forty years in India. He commanded a brigade in the Persian expeditionary force under the late Sir James Outram in 1857, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Mohammerah.

By fifteen to nine the Volunteer Colonels have decreed that there shall be no Easter Monday Volunteer Review, and a most unreasonable resolution it is. The high fares at present charged by the railways is their ostensible reason for not holding this annual review, but the real cause is that dignity has been hurt by the Secretary of State not having expressed his opinion as to its being "desirable" to hold it. That the War Office "saw no objection to it and requested that the name of the place selected should be submitted" did not suffice.

General Routine was evidently not amongst the slain of the French war. The French Army, once so popular a service, is now the reverse, and soldiers resort to suicide in great numbers to escape the dreary horror of military life as organized by M. Thiers. This evil has increased to such a great extent that the Minister of War has taken cognisance of it, and M. de Cissey has hit on what he thinks is the best method of preventing home sick or disgusted men slaying violent hands upon themselves—viz., he has issued a circular "calling upon the enlightened solicitude of commanders of regiments" to the subject!

The Artillery of Spain, the crack corps of that army, is now without officers, who have resigned and have handed over their batteries to their sergeants.

The Depot Centre at Woolwich is to be a double one and will consist, beyond the Artillery and other troops already stationed there, of three infantry battalions, viz., the 7th Royal Fusiliers, the 57th West Middlesex, and the 77th East Middlesex.

The 2nd Battalion of the 10th Regiment has arrived from Japan and is stationed at Chatham.

NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

CALCUTTA, 10TH MARCH.

THE prophecy of "W.," with regard to the weather of Calcutta, has at last been positively fulfilled, though not on the date so confidently predicted. On the night of the 7th a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain swept over our heads, rattled against our shutters, and roused us from our slumbers, shivering with cold at some unearthly hour when all good people should be a-bed. The streets next day were in a glorious state of puddle, and reminded one strongly of London, especially when attempting to cross from one side to the other. But the air has become delightfully cool and pleasant, and forms a strong contrast to the heat and closeness of a few days ago.

The season in town is at last over, and every one is looking forward to the time when we shall once more breathe the fresh air of the hills and forget the existence of such things as punkahs. It is not yet clear, however, when the Viceroy intends to "make a move" —*ut ita dicam*—unless we are to credit the rumours that are afloat on the subject. In the latter case we would be in a state of confusion, for there are not two people who have the same opinion. The theatre is drawing its last breath; and, like the swan,

"It sings at the last its own death lay,
And in music and perfume dies away."

One "benefit" is following another with hardly a night's intermission. And as full houses cannot be expected every night, the profits of some of the *bene-ficiaires* are not very encouraging, at one time the house is overflowing, and at another three or four melancholy vehicles are all that are to be seen drawn up outside the gate. All other amusements have altogether collapsed. Even concerts have become things of the past; and it is clear, in short, that Calcutta is rapidly sinking into the state of torpor and stupidity in which the summers here are always immersed.

For the last week or so our ears have been continually apprised that it is a time of Mahomedan festivities. The endless thumping of tom-toms; the shrill squeaking of wind instruments; the passing and repassing of hideously painted forms with cloths round their waists, and the valiant displays of the art of single-stick by two individuals who take care never to hit each other, are the sights and sounds that have been dinned into our senses for days past.

A football match was played on the 8th between the Calcutta Football Club and the Volunteer Club; and a very spirited game it was. The Volunteers were finally defeated, as might be expected, considering that many of the opposing side were players of much greater experience than their antagonists could be. The match was played in the evening, and attracted a large number of spectators.

ALLAHABAD, 12TH MARCH.

COLONEL BATTYE passed through Allahabad a few days ago on his way to Lahore to relieve Major Lane, Post Master General, Punjaub, who is about to go home on two years' furlough.

The firm of Howard Brothers of Mirzapore has failed; and an old resident house proprietor of this place, connected with the same firm, has also become bankrupt for a large sum within the last few days.

The engineer at present in charge of the municipal works will soon be vacating his post. The municipal authorities were, a couple of years ago, apparently in a great hurry to introduce a system of drainage for the city; nothing has, however, been yet done, except on paper.

Allahabad, although situated at the junction of two rivers, is one of the worst drained cities in the N. W. P.

Lately there has been some talk of introducing gas for the principal streets, so I don't see how the Municipality can long go on without an engineer. It is said one of the Executive Engineers is to supervise the municipal works with an assistant engineer from Cooper's Hill in immediate charge, and employed exclusively on municipal works; it is doubtless the best arrangement at present, and is worth trying.

It is hoped that now that Sir William Muir is here, he will devote a little of his energy and local knowledge to Allahabad municipal concerns generally, including drainage, conservancy, gas, octroi, and the management of the public garden known as the Koosh-ra-bagh.

When cholera was about last year there was a great cry raised about sanitary improvements, but all that subsided after the usual report writing. Dr. Jason has arrived in Allahabad and is to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Allahabad Circle.

Dr. Irving, many years Civil Surgeon of this station, will return about the end of this month from furlough and resume his former duties. Dr. Irving is very popular in Allahabad, especially with the railway people, of whom he had medical charge for many years; he will be welcomed back as an old friend by every one.

The 18th Bengal Cavalry arrived here on Monday last. General Norman is expected to pass through Allahabad to-night on his way to Simla.

Troops are pouring into the Rest Camp from Bombay; a special train arrived this morning from Jubbulpore, and another large party is expected to come in to-morrow. One of the Calcutta dailies a few days ago had a long leader on the subject of Volunteers in India. From a pecuniary and business point of view, and taking into account what the European soldier costs the State in India, we should not think Volunteer receive some substantial recognition for his time and services?

Volunteers after serving for a period of years might get a bonus, or if in poor circumstances, be awarded a small pension. Some preference might be given to members of Volunteer Corps in obtaining employment under Government. People may say such inducements would destroy the spirit and basis upon which the movement rests; it may be so in England, but some such encouragement is absolutely necessary in India, if the movement is to be made really valuable.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"H.R.H Prince Albert Victor thrives so well upon it that it must be very good." —*T. S. Kendall, Medical Attendant to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.* "Mothers can make no better food for babies as closely as possible."—*Dr. H. Barker on Right Foods for Infants.* "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—*Dr. Hassall.* It combines the nutritive blood forming and bone-producing elements, and differs essentially from other farinaceous foods, which being quite unable to afford proper nourishment to a growing infant, frequently lead to the wretched infantile condition. Savory & Moore's preparation has also the advantage of being freed from the ground husk of the corn, which produces irritation of the bowels and intractable diarrhœa. No boiling or mixing with cow's milk is necessary. Sold in Tins prepared by Savory & Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Procurable of all Chemists, Storekeepers and Italian Warehousemen.

BOMBAY.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play at the Exhibition to-day.

POONA CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.—Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee has been reappointed Fellow of the Poona Civil Engineering College.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL COLLEGE.—Mr. Lalubhai P. Parukh has been appointed acting Mathematical Teacher in the Gujerat Provincial College.

THE HOLKAR.—The vernacular newspapers of Bombay approve the judgment of H. H. the Holkar in appointing Sir T. Madava Row as his Prime Minister.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF SURAT.—Mr. Baines, Assistant Collector of Surat, who had been to Sucheen to settle the affairs of the deceased Nawab, returned to Surat on Tuesday.

A MARATHEE GRAMMAR.—It is stated that Mr. Krishna Shastri Godhole has been preparing a second edition of his Marathee Grammar, in which several improvements have been introduced.

ARRIVAL OF A NAWAB.—The Nawab of Jeypore arrived here on Thursday from Mecca with about fourteen armed followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in a house near Pinjrapole.

THEFT.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Essac, a calasee, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing a copper vessel belonging to one Jairam Luxmon.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD-SHIP.—On Thursday a man named Cara Taja, employed on board a steamer in the harbour, got his leg smashed by a bale of cotton falling on it. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

KHOTI RIGHTS.—A Marathee paper is of opinion that the Khoties of the Southern Concan possess good rights to their Khoti villages, and that Government is not acting fairly in its attempt to deprive them of those rights.

THE LATE NAWAB OF SUCHEEN.—We see that the eldest son of the late Nawab of Sucheen was installed on the guddee last week in the presence of the Assistant Collector of Surat and several other Government officials.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE.—A Hindoo lad, aged about thirteen years, was on Thursday knocked down by a carriage at Lower Colaba. He was much hurt and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

DEFRAUDING THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.—We learn that several persons employed in collecting town duties on behalf of the Ahmedabad Municipality have been arrested for defrauding the corporation of a large sum of money.

FIRE.—On Thursday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in a range of cadjan huts belonging to a man named Cassia Coombar, situated near the Albert Mills, Parell. The huts were totally destroyed, the damage being estimated at Rs. 50.

A NOTED THIEF.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, a man named Kurreemkhan Chandkhan, a noted thief, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing an embroidered cloth, the property of Shaik Ahmed Ballay. He was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHIEF OF SANGLEE.—According to the *Dnyan Pralash*, Rowjee Bhajekar, the new karbharee of the Sanglee State, was imprisoned on a charge of attempting to poison the second wife of the Chief of Sanglee. About forty-eight persons, besides the karbharee, were imprisoned on suspicion.

VICE-PRINCIPAL OF THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL.—We observe that Mr. A. Barrett, Vice-Principal of the Elphinstone High School, has passed his examination in Gujerathee, according to the standard presented for the examination of European gentlemen employed in the Educational Department.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.—These amateurs give an entertainment this evening at the Grant Road Theatre, when a new play, entitled "Adeline," written by one of the members, is to be produced, to be followed by a side-splitting farce. It is to be trusted the Club will meet with the liberal support its merits entitle it to expect.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The *Bombay Educational Record* states that Vishnu Ganesh Nad Karni has succeeded apparently in satisfying the Syndicate of the truth of his statement that his work in the Natural Science paper in the last Matriculation Examination was lost. He received on the 26th a summons to present himself for re-examination on the following day.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade bandstand this evening:—

March	"La Casse Noisette"	Gurtner.
Mazurka	"Arm in Arm"	Strauss.
Cavatina	"La Figlia del Regimento"	Donizetti.
Valse	"Triumphant"	Brito.
Duo	"Simon Boccanegra"	Verdi.
Galop	"Railway"	Wagner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, a Parsee cook named Jamsetjee Ruttonjee was charged with committing an injury accompanied with force against the property of Government. It appeared that the prisoner threw a stone at a mangoe-tree on the Esplanade and got down a few mangoes. He was seized by a gardener in the employ of the Executive Engineer. The man was fined three rupees, with the alternative of a week's rigorous imprisonment.

TORTURE.—A Parsee named Sorabjee Rustomjee was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Constable Brewin, with torturing two cows at the Apollo Bunder. It appears that on Thursday morning the Parsee brought a boat alongside of a ship, and commenced to drive one of the cows into it. The cow became restive and fell into the water, when, by defendant's directions, a coolie pulled the cow up by holding her tail, and they jammed her between the ship and the boat. The other cow was also treated in the same way. Defendant was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 10.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. JOHN PATON.—To mark their esteem for the pastor who has been officiating in St. Andrew's Church for the Rev. D. Macpherson, the congregation met last night in the Church and presented him with a cheque for £121. In handing Mr. Paton the testimonial, Mr. Connon, the Senior Magistrate, spoke of Mr. Paton's sincerity, and his zeal on behalf of his congregation not only in the pulpit but out of it. Another member of the congregation thanked the Rev. gentleman for the clever and entertaining lectures which he recently delivered. Mr. Paton then replied. He was touched, he said, with this additional mark of his people's respect for him. He next made a graceful reference to the pastor who is to succeed him, saying that any regret he might have felt at leaving a congregation who had uniformly been kind to him was taken away by the consideration that in the Rev. Mr. Macpherson's hands they would be with a tried shepherd in whom they had confidence. He then thanked his friends again and expressed his sorrow that he had to part them. We may mention that the Rev. Mr. Paton will leave Bombay on the 31st, and that in a couple of mails hence the Rev. Mr. Macpherson will arrive.

A STRANGE STORY.—We hear that a Poona woman has been personating the wife of the Dewan of the late Gaekwar and has succeeded in obtaining large sums of money from a servant of the Nizam's Government residing at Hyderabad, Deccan. The story which her accomplices told to this credulous man was that Bhow Sindhia, the Dewan of the late Rajah, had been imprisoned by the present Gaekwar, and that his wife was anxious to sell her jewels, which were of great value, in order to do something to effect his release. These men introduced him to the "Ranee" and he advanced sums of money and clothes upon the promise that when he bought the jewels he should deduct the money received from the price of the jewels. These men led him all about the country to Sholapore, Chinchwud, and Callian. The man's suspicions, he says, were aroused by the police at Callian warning him against the man who had personated the "Ranee's" brother—that he should take care that he did not lose anything if he was his companion—and that he soon found out that the whole story was false, but not till after he had been fleeced of some thousands of rupees. We mention this case to put people on their guard against people professing to come from Baroda.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—15TH MARCH.

[Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.]

PETITION FOR HEARING.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 and of the China Merchants Insurance Company, Limited.

LONG CAUSES.

264-71—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—William Loudon, Esq., v Damoodhur Vurjivundas—Manisty and Fletcher.

398-71—Dr. Dallas—Gunoojee bin Sobharam Maistry v Sakaram Vithol and others—Leathes and Crawford.

623-71—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Dwarkadas Lullobhoy and others v Halabhoy Mohokanchund.

674-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another v Gangutrao Pandoorang.

78-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Alli Noordin v Abdool Hoosein E and another.

86-72—Tyabjee—Jumnadas Hemchund v Tuiwadi Purshotumdas and another—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

88-72—Manisty and Fletcher—Chunda Ramjee v Jobarimull Dulsookroy—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

89-72—Shamrao—Purmanundas Jevundas v Jairam Pandoorang.

90-72—Chalk and Turner—Purmanundas Jevundas v Shamjee Khetsey—Dallas and Lynch.

93-72—Prescot and Winter—Doopa Hcerjee and others v Cawasjee Nowrojee.

94-72—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Ali M and others v Mahomed Said Moolla—Shapurjee and Thakurdas.

97-72—Dallas and Lynch—Vishnoo Ramchunder v Maria Concesao de Souza.

99-72—Leathes and Crawford—Merwanjee Framjee Panday v Dorabjee Jevunjee M—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

3RD SUNDAY IN LENT.—16TH MARCH.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 92 and 207.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—"Like as the Hart desireth the water-brooks." Hymns 288 and 275.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion. Hymns 162 and 207.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 180, 316, and 14. The offertories will be devoted as usual.
Prayer on Wednesday and Friday at 6 P.M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 82 and 92.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion. Offertory to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 167, 326 and 342.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 297 and 138.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 8?, 181, and 222. The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion in English.
9 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Tamil services.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, English. Hymns 81, 150, and 137.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 98 and 10, (Tune, Harrington—No. 102.)
Para 26 and 5, (Tune, Irish—No. 110.)
Para 48 and 1, (Tune, St. Magnus—No. 148.)
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 65, (Tune New St. Ann—No. 132.)
Hymn 44, (Tune, St. Ambrose—No. 261.)
Hymn 33, (Tune, Dacer—No. 192.)
Anthem—"Thou will keep Him in perfect peace"—page 58. Collections for Church expenses.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—The Rev. Thomas Evans of Allahabad will preach.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Falkland Road Hall, near Grant Road.
11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Forbes Street Hall, Fort.
11 A.M. and 6 P.M.—Mr. W. Abraham's, Mazagon.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SHIP MALABAR, 1,219 tons, Captain C. Douglas, will sail to-day in ballast for Colombo.

THE S.S. ASIA, which is advertised to sail on the 1st April left Aden, for Bombay on the 13th instant.

THE S. S. RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, 1,239 tons, Captain W. Sargent, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Cardiff (February 2nd), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with a cargo of 1,763 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Brown and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain James Melville, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Lieut. Wood, and two servants, Mr. W. A. Houghton, wife, and daughter, Mr. A. G. Yardley and servant, and one hundred and sixty-one deck passengers. For Bagdad—Mr. Nazur Ally Khan and eleven deck passengers. For Linga—Mr. Jusub bin Ahmed and servant. For Bunder Abbas—Nine deck passengers. For Bushire—Three deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain Steward, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from England, with the English Mail, passengers, and the following cargo:—285 packages merchandise, 689 cases cottons, 15 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 72 bales yarn, 25 packages cotton goods, 1 box tobacco, 1 box jewellery, 4 boxes silkware and samples, 4 casks wine, 4 cases wire, 1 case metal, 6 cases colour, 1 package gloves, 1 case beads, 3 cases haberdashery, 5 cases cloth, 2 cases soap, 2 cases hosiery, 1 case umbrellas, 12 cases flannels, 2 cases linens, 1 case blankets, 2 cases towels, 1 case alpaca, 33 packages machinery, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

MARCH.	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
	H. M.	FT. IN.	H. M.	FT. IN.
Saturday 15	0 12m	5 10	6 12m	5 6
	0 49 a	5 2	6 50 a	5 3
Sunday 16	1 26 m	5 11	6 41 m	5 11
	0 48 a	5 3	6 59 a	6 3
Monday..... 17	0 54 m	5 9	7 4 m	6 3
	1 21 a	5 5	7 20 a	4 6
Tuesday..... 18	1 36 m	5 3	7 34 m	6 4
	1 57 a	5 2	7 54 a	3 8
Wednesday ... 19	2 45 m	4 7	8 7 m	6 1·
	2 40 a	4 8	8 31 a	2 6
Thursday 20	3 11 m	3 10	8 44 m	5 8
	3 30 a	3 11	9 14 a	1 5
Friday 21	2 45 m	2 9	9 31 m	5 2
	4 13 a	3 5	10 13 a	0 7

A RIOT AMONG THE DHOBIES.

THE monotony of Bombay was somewhat disturbed yesterday morning by a regular free fight between the Dhobies and the Julais on the Byculla Race-course, opposite Pallonjee's Hotel. It seems that some dispute arose between a few of each party as to the right of drawing water from a certain well, which the gentlemen of the "Europe no soap" considered their own; this the weavers resented, when more Dhobies appeared, and the Julais being also joined by some of their castemen words waxed high and the battle became imminent. Both parties however stopped short of blows, but the Dhobies after the seeming retreat of the opposite party went in force to the mosque of the Julais and threw dirt into it and otherwise excited the Musulmen who turned out in force and the battle began in earnest. The solitary sepoy on duty over the worst Race-course in India was of course of no use amongst the 100 or so of belligerents, but he sent word to Mr. D'Arcy, the Inspector of the Division, who soon succeeded in quelling the disturbance with the aid of the men he could in the hurry call together. Pallonjee's back verandah was crowded with ladies and gentlemen viewing the sport. Only one head was cracked, the other casualties being mere contusions. A great number of the fighters have been arrested by the police, and they will be placed before the Magistrate to day.

SPORTING.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT NORTHERN INDIA DERBY SWEEP,—1873.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
MAJOR G. DALRYMPLE HAY, B.S.C.
C. E. HERBERT, Esq.
B. E. DOMVILE, Esq., R. H. A.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each, cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted (for the benefit of the Murree Racket Court Building Fund, and the "Peshawur Vale" Hunt and Race Funds).

Rs. 500 (five hundred) will be divided amongst those who draw "starters."

After deducting all expenses the residue will be divided:—

The winner to take two-thirds.
The second horse to take one-quarter.
The third horse to take one-twelfth.

To close on Wednesday, the 21st May, and drawing to take place the same day at the Murree Club.

Applications and remittances to be made to

THE SECRETARY,
Murree Club, Murree.

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is stated that the Government of India has sanctioned the grant of a jaghire of £00 acres of waste land, or a donation of Rs. 1,000, to Subadar Muhammad Azim, as a reward for services rendered by him during the late Lushai expedition.

A NATIVE gentleman, named Lala Ram Saran Das, of Puphunda, in the Meerut District, has constructed a magnificent tank there for the benefit of the public, and endowed villages, yielding an annual income of about Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of daily distributing food to travellers.

THE Governor-General in Council having sanctioned an increase of the number of Subordinate Judges in the North-Western Provinces, Mr. A. C. Tupp, Assistant Superintendent of Dehra Doon, has been appointed Subordinate Judge thereof, in addition to his other duties.

THE RESIDENT IN CASHMERE.—A rumour indicates Mr. J. Watt Smyth is chosen already to be Resident in Cashmere this next season. The rumour we believe to be premature, but it calls our attention to a project which, we understand, is still before the Supreme Government,—that of appointing a permanent Resident in the Valley. If Lord Mayo had lived, the scheme in all probability would have been carried out ere now. If a Resident should be sent to Cashmere for a term of years we should be glad to see the promotion fall to the share of some one in the Punjab Commission, where advancement has not hitherto been rapid. The gentleman whose name has just been mentioned is, for example, as a possible permanent Resident, the subject of favourable opinions expressed by our Punjab correspondents. —*Pioneer.*

THE SUPPLY OF HORSES IN ENGLAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 20.

THE Earl of Rosebery rose to move that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty praying her to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the condition of this country with regard to horses and its capabilities of supplying any present or future demand for them. The noble earl said, that during the short time he had been a member of their lordships' House, it had been his fortune to address them on more than one occasion, but he had never done so with a more complete sense of his own unworthiness and unfitness for the task he had undertaken than that which he entertained on this occasion. It was not alone that the subject itself was difficult, because that he had known beforehand, but since he had given his notice such a flood of convictions had been coming in upon him, expressing with one unanimous voice the same opinion, and containing such a mass of detail, and in many cases such a wandering mass of evidence, that he felt himself wholly incapable of doing justice to the subject. His difficulty was much increased by the absence through illness of a noble friend who was much more competent to address their lordships, not only because of his superior knowledge of this subject, but also because of his great experience in the House of Commons. He need hardly say he alluded to Lord Ossington. His noble friend was not able to be in his place, but from his bed of sickness he had taken the trouble to write his views, and he should have the honour of quoting later in the evening opinions which, coming from that noble lord, their lordships would esteem worthy of respect. In approaching the subject he wished to guard himself against being supposed to touch on thoroughbreds or racehorses. He confessed that he was unacquainted with them, and therefore he did not propose to express any opinion upon them. Neither did he intend to propose particular remedies for the evil which he was about to bring under their lordship's notice. Those would be for the Commission, which he had little doubt their lordships would address Her Majesty to grant. There were, however, two remedies which he could not help touching upon owing to the character of the persons by whom they were suggested, and to the extraordinary nature of the remedies themselves. Within the last few days the newspapers and himself had been honoured with a communication from a gallant gentleman whose opinions would carry just weight with them, not only on account of his great ability, and on account of his eminence in the Navy and on the Turf, but also because he gave up to the horse "what was meant for mankind." (A laugh.) Nothing that Admiral Rous might write could lessen his respect for him, but he ought to mention that the gallant Admiral had not sent him this letter. He saw it for the first time in *The Times*. The gallant Admiral in that letter said:—

"My dear Rosebery,—The facts from practical knowledge bearing upon the state and condition of our national stud convince me that in 1873 there is a greater number of horses of every description in England than ever was known, and that in their respective classes and vocations they are superior to their predecessors. A strange accession of national wealth has increased the demand for superior articles, especially for hunters, high-stepping carriage horses, and clever hacks, consequently, the extra demand exceeds the normal supply.

"All luxuries and domestic stock have risen in value owing to a higher remuneration for labour, and it stands to reason that with the present price of beef and mutton, no farmer occupying grass lands can speculate with advantage in rearing horses when he can get 45*l.* for his lambs."

The gallant Admiral went on to tell them:—

"There are only two classes profitable to breed—Suffolk cart-horses, because the mares only lose two months' work during the year, and their foals have increased in value 100 per cent.; secondly, thoroughbred stock, the produce of celebrated mares by first-class stallions."

He believed in that most sincerely, but he did not see what consolation was afforded to the farmer and to other persons who wanted horses by the facts stated in the letter of the gallant Admiral. There was another passage which he was anxious to quote:—

"Our prizes are open to all the world; even the paltry national donation of Royal Plates voted each Session by the House of Commons to improve on the breed of horses on British territory is partially lost to us by Her Majesty's Masters of the Horse allowing foreign horses to compete. They have been liberal with trust money which they were bound by duty to see properly appropriated. It is the old British reciprocity system, to give away everything and receive nothing."

From curiosity he had looked up the names of the horses entered for the Queen's Plates last year, and he found that of 18, the total number, three were what were known as foreign-bred horses, but those were horses the sires of which were English, which had been trained by English trainers and ridden by English jockeys, and which were only called "foreign" because they had been bred in a foreign land. He could not think, therefore, that it was quite logical of the gallant Admiral to argue that they were foreign horses. He did not, however, wish to dwell on that point, and he would come to the kernel of the letter—the remedy proposed. He could scarcely exaggerate the respect and attention with which Parliament and the country must have prepared to hear what the Oracle had to say on that point. Well, what was it he had said? "The practical remedy—put the same tax on racehorses as on other horses of luxury, and then pray leave us alone." The only remedy the powerful mind of the gallant Admiral could devise after his 60 years' experience of race-horses and his 15 years' absolute control of Newmarket was that the duty on racehorses should be reduced from 3*l.* 17*s.* to 12*s.* 6*d.* This was somewhat the same as if some popular public functionary came to Parliament and said, "It is true you have no horses, but you have racing." When alluding to thoroughbred horses and racing, he knew he was treading on very delicate ground. It was the fashion of the present day to denounce racing as selfish and demoralizing, and as gambling. If in the month of September an apprentice emptied the till of his master the circumstance was described as a lamentable case arising from the St. Leger; and if an old woman was run down during the Epsom week the accident was attributed to the Derby. It was very easy to denounce, and to attribute to this thing and that "all the ills that flesh is heir to." That was not the time, nor was their lordships' house the place, for an advocacy of the Turf, nor was he the person fit to advocate it. He did not think racing was open to all the denunciations levelled at it; but at the same time he must express his regret that at some of the great meetings very short races were encouraged, and that no matches were either made or run. Again, he thought that the practice of allowing persons to run horses in assumed names was an injurious one for minors and caused ruin to estates. But in defence of the Turf he might quote what was said of it by one who was not mixed up with it in any way:—"It is noble, manly, distinguished, and in its history a decidedly national amusement." That was the testimony of the present Prime Minister; but if one wanted to see it carried on as it ought to be, he must see a match such as he witnessed last year between Lord Falmouth and Lord Fitzwilliam, who ran two horses which they themselves had bred, without having any bet whatever on the result. He regarded racing when carried on in that way as one of the most legitimate sports in which men of means could indulge. Hunting and shooting were pursuits of the rich, and he could see no greater objection to a competition between noble animals on the race-course than what might be alleged against those two sports. But it was said the Turf gave rise to gambling. No doubt it did; but he had observed this point narrowly, and he ventured to assert that gambling by the owners of horses was decreasing. In many cases those gentlemen had no more on their horses than they would have on a rubber of whist. To revive an old French saying, to abolish gambling by putting down races would be like attempting to abolish rain by doing away with gutters. But because a man wanted to find a remedy for the present scarcity of good horses he ought not to be regarded as one who wished to do away with race-horses. At the same time, "what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander." To expect the Jockey Club to find horses for our Cavalry, Artillery, and Control would be much the same thing as expecting the Royal Yacht Club to provide the Navy with ships. (A laugh.) Coming to the question of our supply of race-horses, he found that the total number of thoroughbred foals reared in the United Kingdom in 1870 was 1,815, in 1871 the number was 1,751, and in 1872 it was 1,741. Of these there were ex ported in each of the three years he had named 57,102, and 217. In the neighbourhood of London some short time ago he saw three horses sold within the space of a few minutes for 27,000*l.*, and the cheapest of them brought 6,000*l.*, and these who bought them, whatever their faults, could not have been accused of not knowing what they were about. He would now proceed to deal with the more general subject, and ask what was the cause of the scarcity of horses. He believed that the greater and surer profits derived from sheep and cattle, and the custom of warranties, which made the farmer liable to have horses returned on his hands, had much to do with it. Then there was the difficulty of obtaining proper sires and the expense of service. There was also a scarcity arising from the exportation of mares, which formerly when broken down got distributed among the farmers. The expense and annoyance of dealers' licences were also an element which had its effect. A man who only sold a horse or two did not like to be put down as a dealer. Ignorance of breeding, which made persons give it up in disgust after one or two attempts, had also to do with the scarcity. The enormous exportation of horseflesh, especially mares, was another great cause, as was also the great demand for all sorts of horses simultaneously with the decline of breeding. Lastly, the abolition of posting had its share in bringing about the scarcity. Forty years ago, when we had no railways, the English system of posting was unequalled, and our post-horses were matchless. Every town was at that time an equine centre; and a man seeing the team pass by, felt house kept a look out for the mares when they were broken down, knowing that they would be easily obtainable for breeding purposes. When posting was done away with and railways were opened, the farmers, not calculating on the expansion of our commerce, concluded that there would be little or no demand for horses in future. Next the Irish famine of 1846 caused a marked decrease in horse-breeding in Ireland. Then came the Crimean War, which occasioned a very large exportation of horses, and turned the attention of foreign buyers to what might be done by purchasing in this country. The war of 1866 excited that attention still further, and he found that so rapidly and largely had the exportation of horses increased, that within the last six years no fewer than 14,000 horses and mares had been exported from Harwich and Hull. Returns on the subject of the export of horses had been kindly furnished to him by the Board of Trade, but, after having bestowed great labour over them, he found they were worth little more than the paper on which they were written. It appeared from those returns that during the last 15 years 60,000 horses had been exported from this country; but, referring to the returns for the year 1870, when it was noticerious that foreign buyers were sent over to this country, he found that only eight horses were set down as having been exported from Ireland. He knew, therefore, that this must be wrong; and having gone to a high authority on the subject, he was treated with scorn for supposing that these returns were of any value. He was asked what on earth had induced him to suppose that the dealers passed their horses through the Custom-house. Besides the enormous export of mares to Germany, the French and Italians had been buying largely in this country, and, as a consequence, "ringsters" had become very rare. It would be difficult to compute how many of those animals had gone out of the country within the last few years; but he had high authority for saying that numbers of them had been brought to France and Italy. Then, what had become of the 14,000 mares exported to Germany? They had been put to thoroughbred horses, which had also been exported from the United Kingdom. It was difficult to lay hold of accurate returns. What was a difficulty to the Board of Trade was a difficulty to a private individuals; but it was not going too far to say that three-fourths of the carriage horses in London had come from Germany, and a great number of the London omnibus horses had been imported from Belgium. The Cleveland mare, the hack who did his eight or ten miles an hour, and the roadster, had all become scarce. The farmers had lost all hope of breeding a good horse, and what was the result of all this? In the letter with which he had favoured him, Lord Ossington wrote:—

"The scarcity of horses in England is becoming a matter of general anxiety, not only to individuals who require the use of horses, but to the Government, who have to make provision for the service of the Cavalry and Artillery."

Lord Portsmouth, writing to him, said,—

"I have been a master of hounds for 23 years, and I can testify strongly to the extraordinary scarcity of horses."

Mr. Chaplin, in a letter too long to quote, deplored the same evils. A considerable proprietor in Cheshire wrote that horses were both scarcer and lighter, and that the old-fashioned hackney had disappeared.

may have seen him there, but he did not speak to me or I to him. I received the letter of April 10 which was read on Monday. I do not know when I received it. I did not answer it. I received this communication from the Guards' Club (produced). It is dated the 3rd of July. It was in consequence of receiving that letter I attended before the committee of the Guards' Club, and made a statement to them. On the 8th of July I received a letter (produced) from the committee of the Raleigh Club. In consequence of that letter I attended before the committee, and made a statement to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—You came of age in 1870 ?—Yes.

Was this the first time you played chicken hazard ?—It might not have been.

You know whether it was or not. Was it ?—I do not think I played it three times before. I have played it once.

You played at hazard, perhaps ?—Oh, yes ; but not at chicken hazard. I do not understand that game. I played common hazard.

You have played hazard over and over again ?—Yes.

In private rooms ?—I would call them public rooms.

Where ?—I have played at Brighton and Warwick.

The Lord Chief Justice—What do you mean by public rooms ?—Where any one can go in or out.

Rooms kept for the purpose ?—Yes, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—I was in hopes I had put that evil down. (Laughter.) I gave the authorities the means of putting it down. If they do not choose to use them, so much the worse.

Mr. Hawkins—You mean rooms where any one can go in and out ?—Yes.

The Lord Chief Justice—At race meetings, I suppose ?—Yes, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is not put down, because it draws people to the meetings.

Mr. Hawkins—Did you ever play at Newmarket ?—Never.

You have been in the habit of attending race meeting ?—Yes.

And have bet highly ?—Oh, yes ; I bet.

For how many years ?—For a long time.

May I take it, for at least five or six years ?—Well, I may have bet half-crowns at school.

And then you got into the plunging days ?—Well, I bet.

Heavily ?—Sometimes.

And constantly ?—Yes, I amuse myself that way sometimes.

Do you play cards ?—Not much. I am a bad card-player.

Well, roulette ?—Yes.

You have a board ?—A little one, given me by a lady. (A laugh.)

Do you play for a sovereign ?—No.

Never ?—Well, I might if a friend said to me, "I'll have a go with you for a sovereign."

Ever for more ?—Never.

Have you horses of your own ?—One or two.

You have been running horses, I suppose, since the half-crown days ?—Yes ; I have generally had a couple.

And you attend the race-meetings all over the country ?—Yes.

That is your amusement during the racing season ?—Yes ; that is my chief amusement. I go a good bit to races off and on.

When you were not out of town, did you happen to make the acquaintance of Mr. Coney ? (Laughter.)—I know him. Yes.

You know him ?—Oh, yes ; I know him.

When did you become acquainted with Coney ?—Well, I could not say.

Directly after the half-crown days were over ?—I cannot say, I am sure.

Try and tell me—I cannot tell you the exact time. I have been in his place in Panton-street.

That is where you made his acquaintance ?—That is where I saw him first.

When you came to town after your school days ?—Very likely about that time.

And the acquaintanceship with Mr. Coney was so agreeable that you visited him ?—I have been there several times.

Several times a week ?—No.

Whenever you had an opportunity ?—Oh, dear, no.

How often did you select Coney's ?—Well, I may have been with a lot of men, and they would say, "Come, let us go to Coney's."

Is it a regular night-house ?—Well, not perhaps what you would call a night-house. (Laughter.)

Pray don't tell me what I would call a night-house. (Renewed laughter.) When did the night begin there ?—That I could not tell you.

I dare say you have seen people there a little drunk ?—Yes.

Sometimes very ?—I dare say I may have.

And quarrelsome ?—Yes.

And, as they went on, becoming riotous and saying all sorts of things ?—Well, I did not listen to their conversation.

What on earth were you doing there ?—Talking to my friends.

Were there not many drunken rows there ?

The Lord Chief Justice—I think we may assume it is a place where a Carnarvonshire magistrate ought not to have been.

Mr. Hawkins—Well, I do not know those places of amusement. (Laughter.) Tell me ; besides Coney's, which is gone, is there any other place of the kind you could recommend ? (Laughter.)—Well, I could not recommend any, for I do not know any at this moment.

I want to know some place like Coney's, where you have been—I have been to lots.

Are they all put down ?—I have not been to any place of the sort for a long time.

Because they are put down ?—No. I did not know they were put down.

You had known Mr. Clayton for a good many years ?—Yes.

And have met him at those places ?—Yes.

At race-meetings and different places ?—Yes.

And Captain Pawker ?—I have not known Captain Pawker so long. I used to meet him at race-meetings, and casually in town.

Does he bet and play ?—Yes.

Heavily ?—I do not know the amount he bets.

Have you or Captain Pawker, or any one else to your knowledge, employed persons to trace out the history of Captain Clayton ?—No.

Has there not been a detective put upon him ?—Not to my knowledge.

Did you meet on the platform by arrangement ?—No. It was, I think, a casual meeting. I cannot be certain.

Did you arrange with Captain Pawker to meet him ?—I cannot answer. I may have said I was going to Warwick.

Did you ask him to bring cards ?—No.

Did you invite Captain Clayton to travel in the carriage with you ?—Very likely I did.

How long were you in the carriage before play began ?—About a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes. We were reading the papers, or something of that kind.

Did you propose hazard ?—I don't think I did.

Who proposed it ?—Very likely Captain Clayton. I do not remember.

And after fifteen or twenty minutes you said, "This is all rot ?"—I dare say I did.

Is not that a very likely expression to have come from you ?—Yes.

You recognise it as a more likely expression than "nonsense ?"—Yes.

The Lord Chief Justice—It is not the result of an Eton education. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hawkins—More likely of Coney's establishment for young gentlemen. (Renewed laughter.)

Why did you think hazard was rot ?—It was a stupid game.

And you proposed cards ?—I cannot say. I may have. You guessed some one had cards ?—Clayton was asked if he had and he said he had not.

So far as you know, he had no card ?—He had not. Captain Pawker produced ecarte cards.

To the Lord Chief Justice—I never played with cards of the kind before. They are French, and smaller than English cards.

Cross-examination resumed—I think I staked 5s. each time Captain Clayton dealt. I saw him collecting the cards which Pawker, his "pony," ought to have collected. I cannot say whether that was within the first half hour's play or not. I saw that about three times. I would not say I saw it four times.

That was done openly on the cushion before you ?—Yes. Pawker said it was not correct, or something to that effect, and he collected the cards himself for some time.

Did you mention to the committee of the Raleigh Club the language you used to Captain Clayton ?—A good deal of it.

And that he called you a liar ?—No.

Did he not do so ?—I did not hear him.

You say you saw Captain Pawker pay ?—I did. He paid two sovereigns.

Did Captain Clayton say he would not take it ?—He might have said so, but he did take it. (Laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—Plaintiff said he refused to take this gentleman's money.

Witness—He had no chance of refusing ; I refused to pay it.

Mr. Hawkins—Did he not refuse to take Captain Pawker's money ?

The Lord Chief Justice—Would not that be an admission that he had cheated ?

Cross-examination continued—Captain Clayton continued to talk loudly for about ten minutes. I do not believe he called me a liar.

Did you assert to any one that the reason you took no notice of Clayton's calling you a liar in the coffee-room was that he was drunk ?—I do not think I ever did. I told him when he came in that he was drunk, and that I should take no notice of him unless he went too far. When he went too far I said, "I shall get up."

For what ?—To take my own part.

How ?—With my fist. (Laughter.)

Are you accustomed to that sort of thing ?—Yes, I amuse myself that way sometimes.

Are you practised in fighting ?—Well, yes ; I box to amuse myself.

You practise it ?—I have had a few lessons.

Do you call yourself a good fighter ?—No ; not a good fighter.

Whom do you practise with ?—A man named Donelly.

Who is he ?—A professor of the art of boxing.

The Lord Chief Justice—Is it to be said that a gentleman who holds Her Majesty's commission of the peace and a gentleman who has held Her Majesty's commission as an officer in the army, should settle their differences in the way suggested ?

Mr. Hawkins—I do not say so, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—I hope that, the older form having been discontinued, we have not come to substitute the personal conflict of boxing.

Mr. Hawkins—I hope not my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—Well, the whole line of cross-examination seems to suggest it.

Mr. Hawkins—Such was not my intention.

Re-examined—At the race-meetings there are generally rooms where people go to play. I go there. I never heard of a detective being employed as suggested. I heard of it for the first time in this box to-day.

The Lord Chief Justice—Do I understand you to say distinctly that at the time of the last and final deal, when the ace was turned up, your suspicion had been previously excited by the mode in which Captain Clayton handled the cards ?—Yes, my lord.

And that you watched him on account of that suspicion ?—Yes ; that I say most distinctly.

Captain Pawker was next sworn, and, in reply to Mr. Henry James, said he was formerly a captain in the 4th Hussars. He left the army in 1871, was acquainted with the plaintiff for about two years, and with the defendant about the same time. He had never had the slightest quarrel or disagreement with Captain Clayton. He had known both gentlemen ; but, perhaps knew more of Captain Clayton, who was a member of his club, than Mr. Jones. On the 1st of April they met, to the best of his belief, casually on the platform.

To the Lord Chief Justice—I cannot remember any arrangement having been made to meet.

To Mr. Henry James—Chicken-hazard was first played. I do not know who proposed it. The dice were produced by Captain Clayton. After playing hazard for about twenty minutes, the game was changed. I cannot say whether it was Mr. Jones or myself who proposed to change the game.

You had the cards with you, I believe, Captain Pawker ?—I had.

How did that come about ?—In this way. I was passing through Marseilles, on my way from Nice to England, in January 1872, and I purchased the two packs of ecarte cards in order to play ecarte with a friend on the journey in the railway carriage. They remained in my travelling-bag ever since. I forgot all about them, and, indeed, did not know I had them until I saw them in the bag on the occasion alluded to.

Did you ever carry a pack of cards before, to play in going to races ?—I never did.

To the Lord Chief Justice—The cards remained undisturbed in my travelling-bag from the time I purchased them until that day. It is an ordinary travelling-bag—the same that I had travelling from Nice.

To Mr. Henry James—I sat next the window, opposite to Captain Clayton, and Mr. Jones was by my side, as has been already described. The game proceeded for some time without any fracas or disturbance. I think we must have played nearly an hour, and were near Warwick, when the occurrence in question took place. During the hour I spoke two or three times to Captain Clayton for picking up the cards when I should have done so as his "pony." I am sure I spoke to him more than once about picking up the cards instead of allowing me to do so.

When he picked them up, what did he do with them ?—He put them under the pack instead of keeping them separate.

Was that immediately before Mr. Jones made the accusation against Captain Clayton ?—I cannot say whether Captain Clayton had just then put the cards at the bottom of the pack or not.

Examination continued—Immediately before Mr. Jones made the accusation, an ace was turned up by Captain Clayton. It was a blue card.

What coloured card was at the top of the pack ?—I do not like to say, my attention not having been called to it. I did not see what took place.

Did you pay the amount of your stake to Captain Clayton ?—I did.

You are quite sure of that ?—Quite. And the money was returned to me in my room at the Regent Hotel. Captain Clayton came to my room and offered me the money. I said I would not take it, and he then left it on the dressing table.

What did Mr. Jones say to Captain Clayton in accusing him of giving himself the ace unfairly ?—He called him a swindler and a thing. Mr. Clayton replied, "You have lost your money, and now you are losing your temper."

Did he call Mr. Jones a liar ?—No. He asked me what I should under the same circumstances, and I said I would hit him in the eye ; to which Captain Clayton replied, "But he is so strong."

Examination continued—At the Regent Hotel, Captain Clayton abused Mr. Jones. He was greatly excited, and said he had not cheated.

You saw him afterwards at the Raleigh Club ?—Yes.

And made bets with him ?—Yes.

I understand you to say that you did not see any false dealing ?—I did not. I have never accused him of cheating.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hawkins—I think the expression used by Mr. Jones was "You are a —— thing. I will not pay."

Will you swear the word "liar" was not used by Captain Clayton ?—I'll swear I did not hear it. There was a great row going on.

The witness was pressed upon this point, but his replies were to the effect that he did not hear Captain Clayton call Mr. Jones a liar.

The Lord Chief Justice—I think that a gentleman who stands neutral between the parties, and who has given his evidence fairly, ought not to be pressed.

Cross-examination continued—I think the word "liar" was not used. If it had been, I believe Mr. Jones would have thrashed Captain Clayton. I will not swear that the word was not used. I have met the plaintiff since, and recognised him. I have not played with him, but I have betted with him at the Raleigh Club. I told the committee of that club that Captain Clayton had not done anything in reference to the accusation. I do not think he did anything. If he had done what I told him to do, it would have been something. I do not recollect having told the committee what passed in the coffee-room of the Regent. I never had a quarrel with Captain Clayton.

Re-examined—I did not make any communication to the Raleigh Club until I had heard from them. I was told by a member of the committee that fault was found with me for not having brought the matter before them. I came here in consequence of being subpœnaed.

The Lord Chief Justice—You say that the plaintiff followed you from the coffee-room of the Regent Hotel to your private room ?—I think so, my lord.

Had you any conversation with him afterwards ?—I cannot say for certain.

When the accusation of substituting one card for another was made, did you look at the ace that was in dispute ?—I did, my lord.

Did you merely look at its colour, or did you examine it to see whether there was any mark upon it ?—I merely looked at its colour.

The Lord Chief Justice—Now, here is the card—the blue ace. I do not think counsel have had an opportunity of seeing it. "It may be from accident, but there is undoubtedly a mark on the card. One corner is turned up, and the other is turned down. It may, as I have said, have occurred from accident.

Mr. Henry James—This is the first time I have seen the card, my lord.

The Lord Chief Justice—I asked the plaintiff whether he had carefully kept the cards, and he said he had.

Mr. Hawkins—Mr. Ellis, plaintiff's solicitor, has had the cards for some time. I shall call him, with your lordship's permission.

The Lord Chief Justice—It may be by accident, but there is enough to tell a person that there is an ace under his hand. It has certainly been altered from its original condition. The pink card has no sign of any twist, but the blue one is bent in two of its corners.

Mr. Hawkins—It has not been identified as the ace that was turned up.

Mr. Henry James—The plaintiff produced it himself.

The Lord Chief Justice—He said it was the other one, the pink card, that was the ace in question.

Mr. Hawkins—It does not appear, I think, that either was the card played in the last round.

The Lord Chief Justice—The plaintiff said so, and that it was the pink card.

Mr. Henry James—That is the defendant's case, my lord.

Mr. W. H. Ellis, sworn and examined by Mr. Hawkins—I am solicitor for the plaintiff. I received the two cards in question from him. They have been in my possession ever since. They were produced from time to time at consultations, and counsel handled them to see how the trick [could be done. (Much laughter.)

The Lord Chief Justice—How the trick could be done ?

Witness—How it was alleged to have been done.

Mr. Hawkins—I can tell your lordship exactly what occurred. (Laughter.) Were the cards kept by you ?—Yes.

Where ?—In a drawer ; and I carried them to the consultations in a card-case in my pocket.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henry James—I kept them both together. They were placed in the same receptacle.

And both cards were equally dealt with by counsel ?—That I cannot say. They were both handled by a good many people one way or another.

Mr. Henry James referred to the note of the plaintiff's evidence to the effect that one of the two cards was the ace in question, and that he had kept both carefully.

The card bent at the corners was here handed by the Lord Chief Justice to the jury, and carefully examined by them.

The Lord Chief Justice said he felt it his duty to call the attention of the jury to the matter. It might, however, be capable of explanation.

The plaintiff, Captain Clayton, was recalled.

Mr. Hawkins—Be good enough to state when you handed the two cards to Mr. Ellis ?—Shortly after the action was commenced.

Where had you kept the cards ?—I carried them in this strap. (Producing from his trousers' pocket a pocket-book, outside of which, but beneath the elastic strap of the book, were a number of memoranda.) They were on the top of the papers, and I carried them in my pocket thus (putting the book into his pocket).

Did you ever put any mark on either of the cards ?—Certainly not. Never.

Cross-examined by Mr. Henry James—They lay together, I suppose, under the strap ?—Yes ; one was outside. They may have become separated.

How ?—They became separated in pulling out the papers.

For what purpose did you carry them all this time in your pocket ?—So that nobody could get at them. I put them up when I brought the action, and shortly afterwards gave them to my solicitor.

The Lord Chief Justice—Did you carry them about always ?—I did, my lord. I always had them under this strap.

Why did you not put them into some receptacle ?—I do not know, my lord.

Mr. Henry James—Did you take them out at night ?—I did when I took out this book.

And that you did from the 1st of April till the 13th of July ?—Yes. I swear I did.

The Lord Chief Justice—Mr. Ellis, from whence did the plaintiff take the cards to give to you ?—From his trousers pocket, my lord, and from that case (the pocket-book).

From his trouser's pocket ?—Yes, my lord.

(To be continue.)

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH

OF FEBRUARY 22.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—The Lushai Expedition.

AN EMPTY CEREMONY.

A string of private carriages, with nobody inside them, following a funeral.

INCURABLE.

That must be a hopeless case of intemperance, when a man takes castor oil for the sake of the brandy which helps it down.

IGNOBLE ANIMAL.

In the game of Vingt-et-un one of the players is denominated "Pony." This, surely, is a pony of the species popularly named Jerusalem.

HONEST SYMPATHY.

Intelligent Boy—"I'Pa, I'm sorry you've got the 'fluenza !" Papa—"Why, laddie ?" Boy—"'Cause I might catch it, you know ! !"

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

A young and handsome curate married a lady who was not very young, and was very plain in person, but in purse very rich. It was said among his parishioners that he had now provided himself with a perfect cure.

YOUNG NIMROD.

Aunt—"Well, Charlie, you'll come with your sisters, and spend the day on Monday, won't you ?"

Charlie—"Not on Monday, Aunt Kitty. I never dine out on a hunting day."

A HINT FOR TEETOTALLERS.

The cause of total abstinence would seem not to be favoured by the Church of England to the extent its advocates must desire. We see advertised, by a high dignitary of the Establishment, "Christian Cordials."

SOME MISTAKE.

The Brighton Aquarium announces, among its myriads of other attractions, an Axalot from Mexico. We thought this had come from a more northern part of the New Continent, and that, by way of return, we were going to Pay a lot.

DEFINITION WANTED.

Aunt Maria—"And so, Laury, you enjoyed yourself very much at the Browns' party. And did you *flirt* much ?"

Lawrence—"O dear, no ! On the contrary, Aunt, I danced with the same little girl the whole evening !"

THE TEMPTER.

First Reveller (on being turned out of the "Caledonian Club")—"Come, and tak a glass at my rooms."

Second Reveller—"Na, na, ah've had mair then enouch !"

First Reveller—"Hoots ! Tak' anither, mun ! D'ye no—see yo're lettin' yer judgment get the better o' ye ?" ! ! !

LAW REPORTS UNFOUNDED.

It is not true, that in the Lord Chancellor's scheme for the constitution of the Supreme Court of Judicature there is a proposal to create, in addition to the Master of the Rolls, a Registrar of the Muffins and Crumpets. Neither is it intended to augment the number of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer with a baron of beef.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

British Nimrod (who has shot tigers in India, and lions in South Africa)—"The fact is, Herr Moller, that I don't care much for sport unless it contains the element of danger."

German Nimrod—"Ach so ? you are vont of *taincher* ? Don you should gotn ant shood mit *wel* Vy, only de oder tay I shoodet my broder-in-law in de Shdömag !"

A VALENTINE FROM VENUS.

Mr. Punch never betrays secrets, but the following Valentine passed into his hands in a very remarkable manner, and he feels justified in enriching his pages with it, the rather that it is instructive as well as tender :—

"February 14, 1873.

"Venus sends her love to the Astronomer-Royal and Mr. Lockyer, and is delighted to hear that her distinguished admirers in every part of the Earth are making such grand preparations for her visit to the Sun next year : but she has not forgotten, never *can* forget, and never *will* forget her first Love, Jeremiah Horrocks, the poor Curate of Hoole, her only attendant in 1639, when for the first time mortals were pleased to take notice of her transit. Fidelity, thy name is Woman,' as Shakspeare ought to have said. V."

TEST QUESTIONS.

To show the need of a supplementary catechism for Irish old boys of 1898.

Q. Who made you ?

A. Bedad there, Sorr, I don't know. Sure Theology wasn't taught at our College.

[The Examiner will at once proceed to remedy the defect with instruction from the Supplementary Catechism.

Q. Who was George the Third ?

A. Faix, Sorr, I'm not acquainted with the gentleman at all at all. Modern History wasn't part of our education.

[Defect remedied again.

Q. What are the recognised obligations of the Moral Law ?

A. Well, Sorr . . . on me faith an conscience I don't know. It was one of those subjects of which the Pote (we learn Poethry, Sorr) says—

"O no we never mention it,
Its name is never heard."

[Supplementary instruction commences forthwith.

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30	108	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
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25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	71	12	8	73	13	4

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3rd.—Indisputability of all Policies, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel, one uniform rate of premium being charged for the whole world.

4th.—Payment of premiums for a limited term only, instead of continuing Assurances throughout life.

5th.—Non-forfeiture of Policies should payment of premiums not be continued, a paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Positive Note payable to bearer, being given for every premium paid, which Positive Notes cannot lapse, but remain in force, and are payable on death of the assured, or may be converted into cash during his life-time to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premiums paid without forfeiting the balance of the sum assured.

6th.—Participation in the Company's Profits to all assurers alike, there being but one scale of premiums, and therefore no advantage secured to one class of assurants at the expense of another.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, derivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000, the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occurring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all the premiums, his income would then be released from further charges on account of the Assurance, which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes, each for Rs. 2,000, or Rs. 20,000 in all, upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid, free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transaction had been made to assume.

Full particulars, together with Proposal Forms, Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application being made to the undersigned, who are authorized to commence the business of the Company from this date.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 25th February 1873.

INSURANCES.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—CAPITAL £1,000,000.—INSURANCES against FIRE can be effected through the Undersigned upon all descriptions of Property, Merchandize, &c., in the City of Bombay and its neighbourhood.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports ; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL £600,000 ; REVENUE £160,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER £4,200,000.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED, £650,000.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are empowered to grant Assurances on First-class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta .....GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay .....GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

UNIVERSAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION (£1,000,000).

CHIEF OFFICE—23, FINSBURY PLACE, LONDON, E. C.

The Undersigned is now prepared to accept on behalf of the above Company every kind of Fire Risks, in Bombay or the Mofussil, at very lowest rate of Premium.

This Company is considered one of the safest and ranks amongst the best Fire Insurance Companies in London, takes only Fire Risks.

LEADING FEATURES OF THIS COMPANY.

Every Risk taken on its own merits.
Having no Life or other Branch, it can devote the whole of its Capital to Fire Insurances.
Promptitude and liberality in settlement of Claims.

MAURICE FISHER,
Sole Agent for Bombay and Central India.
No. 12, Meadow Street, Fort.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
INVESTED FUNDS—£460,000.

HEAD OFFICE—EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

THE Undersigned are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS, both in Bombay and the Mofussil, on behalf of the above Company, on approved Godowns with their Contents, and Dwelling-houses or other Buildings in the Native, as well as the European, part of the Town.

The Rates of Premium have recently been revised, and will be found quite as favourable as those offered by other first-class Offices.

For further particulars apply to

LYON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 10th April 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show :—

New Business, First Quinquennium ..... £ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1859 .....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 .....£485,180 5s. 8d.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life Premiums for 1859 .....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 .....£213,420 14s. 8d.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to